Accidentia ex Stanbrigiana editione nuper recognita & castigata lima Roberti Whitintoni Lichfeldiensis in florentissima Oxoniensi academia Laureati.

3/3

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OVum versari primũ cœpi, Clarissime Vates, circa ea potissime, quæ tenera adhuc Infantulorũ ætas, quotidiano (abs te homine doctissimo) cõuitio ef flagitabat. Tum amor in te meus, maiore statim incanduit flãmula. Nã nec habent huius sęculi homines, quo facilius puellorũ excutiant barbariem, institutorũ forte imperitia natã, q̃ vt hos annos pueriles adhuc, tuis adiuuent ęditionibus. Quãq̃ & nõnullos iampridẽ tibi hãc inuidisse dexteritatẽ, audio. quibuscum, si veteribus etiã poetis ac oratoribus, in vitã resurgere foret liberũ, in grãmaticam prorsus iretur conflictationẽ. Quod autẽ hos istiusmodi barbarorũ dẽtes (ceu theoninã rabiem) tibi intellexerim exarsisse, nõ dubitaui (sane) in talibus hominũ malesanos vultus, refulminare iacula, quibus, si pertinatiore sententia perstiterint, omnibus erit archadia pabulo, vbi, quoad illorũ superstes fuerit vita, tãdiu etiam cum auriculatis proprium erit animantibus rudere. Qui vero crescentes annos, aptiori disciplina efformare studuerit (velut superiorum doctrinarũ stibundus) is sane, quasi puer Latonius, alienam ruditatem (te autore) penetrabit, ac olympiaco extinguet certamine. Quædã tamen legendis prioribus Stanbrigiæ præceptiunculis, quibus etiam restituendis, manum adiecisti summã, obiter occurrerũt. quæq; alienis graphistarum leuitatibus corruptiores, manus nostras inciderint, tibi absenti a procolo, & Regiæ præsento maiestati (his recognoscendis) obsequio adeo euolui, si quid autem est in quo ex tanto peccauerim a, hanc ipsi mihi remitte libertatem. Vale

Londoni a partu virgineo vicesimo octauo nostræ salutis Anno. xvij. vero die Aprilis.

How many partes of reason be there? viij. nowne/pronowne/verbe/partycyple/aduerbe/coniunccyon/preposicyon/& interieccyon. Of the whiche. viij. iiij. be declyned/nowne/pnowne/& partycyple w case and verbe onely without case. These other foure/aduerbe/coniunccyon/preposicyon/& interieccyon be vndeclyned. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne? For he is a parte of reason declyned with case. And the name of euery thynge ẏ may be felt/seen/herde/or vnderstande/is in latyn a nowne ppre or appellatyue. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne propre? For his significacyon accordeth but to one thynge/though it appere ẏ the voyce somtyme accordeth to many/as John/Thomas/Londō/Temse/with other propre names. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne appellatyue? For bothe his voyce & his signifycacyon accordeth to many thyngs/as a man/a beest/a towne/a flode/with other lyke. ¶ Of nownes some be substantyues/some be adiectyues/and some be relatiues. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne substantyue? For he maye stande by hymselfe without helpe of an other worde/& is declyned in latyn with one article/as hic magister/or with two at ẏ moost/as hic et hec sacerdos. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne adiectyue? For he may not stande by hymselfe without helpe of an other worde/& is declyned in latyn w̄ thre artycles in one case/as hic et hec et hoc felix/or w̄ thre dyuerse endynges: as bonus/bona/bonū. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne relatyue? For he maketh rehersynge of a thynge spoken of before/& that that is rehersed of the relatyue is called the antecedent ¶ How many thynges longe to euery nowne? Syxte. Whiche syxe? Fourme/fygure/gendre/nōbre/persone/

Nowne.

Propre.

Appellatyue.

Substantyue.

Adiectyue.

Relatyue

Prymatyue. and case. ¶How many fourmes of nownes be there? two. prymatyue and derynatyue. ¶How knowe ye a nowne prymatyue? For he is not fourmed of an other worde / as this nowne Aurum. ¶How knowe ye a nowne deriuatyue (For he is fourmed of an other worde / as this nowne Aureus. ¶How many fygures of nownes be there? iij. the symple as magnus. the compounde / as magnanimus. the decõpounde / as magnanimitas. ¶How many gendres of nownes be there? seuen / the masculyne / the femynyne / the neutre / the comyn of two / the comyn of thre / the epycene / and the dubyn gendre. ¶How knowe ye a nowne of the masculyne gendre? For he is declyned with this artycle hic / as hic magister / & in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokeneth onely ꝑ male. ¶How knowe ye a nowne of the femynyne gendre? For he is declyned w̃ hec / as hec musa / & in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokeneth onely the female. ¶How of ꝑ neutre gendre? For he is declyned with hoc / as hoc scamnũ. ¶How of the comyn of two gendres? For he is declyned with hic & hec / as hic & hec sacerdos. ¶How of ꝑ comyn of thre gendres? For he is declyned with hic hec and hoc / as hic et hec et hoc felix. ¶How of the epycene gendre? For vnder one boyce / & one artycle he comprehendeth bothe the male and the female / as hic passer / hec aquila. ¶How of the dubyn gendre? For he is declyned with hic vel hec / as hic vel hec dies. ¶How many nombres be there? Two. the synguler and the plurell. ¶How knowe ye the synguler nombre? For he speketh but of one thynge / as a man. ¶How knowe ye the plurell nombre? For he speketh of many thynges as men. ¶How many persones be there? Thre. The fyrst / the seconde / and the thyrde.

Derynatyue.

masculyne.

femynyne

Neutre

Comyn. of two.

Comyn of thre.

Epycene.

Dubyn.

¶ How knowe ye the fyrst persone? For he speketh of hymselse: as I/me/vs/or we. Of this persone be but two latyn wordes: ego and nos/ with theyr oblyques. Fyrst persone.

¶ How knowe ye the second persone? For he is spoken vnto: as thou/the you/or ye. ¶ Of this persone be but two latyn wordes: tu and vos/ with theyr oblyques/ & euery vocatyue case. Secōde psone. Dicūtur casus obliqui oēs p̄ter ntm̄ & vctm̄.

¶ How knowe ye ẏ thyrde psone? For he is spoken of: as he/hym/it/his/them or they/ & all casuall wordes be of ẏ thyrde persone/ outtake ego and nos/tu & vos/ with theyr oblyques/ & euery vocatyue case. Thyrde psone.

¶ How many cases be there? vi. the nomynatyue/ẏ genytyue/ẏ datyue/ẏ accusatyue/ẏ vocatyue/ and ẏ ablatyue. Cases. Nolatyue.

¶ How knowe ye ẏ nomynatyue case to the verbe? For he answereth to this questyon who or what/ & cometh before ẏ verbe/ excepte in voyces of ẏ imperatyue mode/ & some voyces of ẏ optatyue mode. Also somtyme whan I haue this englysshe there/ here/or it is: and in certayne interrogacyons. Nola interrogatiua/ infinita & relatiua nunq̄ rn̄dent q̄stioni. Genytyue.

¶ How knowe ye ẏ genytyue case? For whan this sygne of cometh after a nowne substantyue/ or a verbe substantyue/the worde that foloweth of/shall be put comynly in the genytyue case. But this sygne of folowynge a nowne partytyue/distrybutyue/cōparatyue/or superlatyue with other put partityuely/is sygne of ẏ genytyue case/or the accusatyue case with inter/or the ablatyue case with ex. Sūt adiectiua omnia vba preter sum qd̄ tm̄ substātiuū est.

¶ Also whan two substātyues come to gyder/yf the one be hauer of ẏ other/ the hauer shall be put in to the genytyue case. Datyue.

¶ How knowe ye ẏ datyue case? For to before a nowne or a pronowne without bodyly mouynge/is the sygne of the datyue case/ & with bodyly mouy̅ge is comynly signe of ẏ accusatyue case/ with this preposycyon ad. Accusatyue.

¶ How knowe ye the

Bonus. Ntō bonus bona bonum/gtō ni ne ni/dtō no ne no/actō nū nam nū/vctō ne na nū/bltō no na no. In plurali ntō ni ne na/gtō norū narū norū/dtō nis/actō nos nas na/vctō ni ne na/abltō nis. ¶ How knowe ye ẏ thyrde declenson of nownes? For the genytyue case synguler endeth in is/the datyue in i/the accusatyue in em/the vocatyue shall be lyke the nominatyue/excepte in greke wordes/ẏ ablatyue in e/somtyme in i/somtyme bothe in e and in i. The noiatyue/the accusatyue/and the datyue in es/If it be of ẏ neutre in a/the genityue plurell in um or in ium/the datyue and the ablatyue in bus.

Thyrde declēson.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowenge make the accusatyue synguler bothe in em and in im.

Em dat et im turris/torquis cum bure securis.
Et restis puppis febris peluisqꝫ bipennis.

Que in im solā actm̄ emittunt faciunt ablatiuum in i sola.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge make the accusatyue synguler in im onely.

Hec dant im tantum tegris tibris tiberiqꝫ
Maguderis tussis sirtis vis sicqꝫ carybdis
Neapolis sitis thetis ac thetios adde
Grecula que recto dant is sunt consocienda.

Flos. ¶ Ntō hic flos/gtō huiꝰ ris/dtō huic ri/actō hūc rem/vctō o flos/abltō ab hoc re. In plurali ntō hi res/gtō horū florū/dtō his ibus/actō hos res/vctō o res/abltō ab his ibus. ¶ Ntō hoc munꝰ/gtō huiꝰ muneris/dtō huic ri/actō hoc nus/vctō o nus/ablatiuo ab hoc re. In pl̄ali ntō hec ra/gtō horū rū/dtō his ribus/actō hec ra/vctō o ra/abltō ab his ribꝰ. ¶ Ntō hic et hec sacerdos/gtō huiꝰ otis/dtō huic ti/actō hūc et hāc otē/vctō o dos abltō ab hoc et ab hac ote. In pl̄ali ntō hi et he tes/gtō horꝝ et harꝝ otū/dtō his tibus/actō hos et has tes/vctō o tes/abltō ab his otibꝰ. ¶ Ntō hic et hec oīs et hoc oē/

Munus.

sacerdos.

Omnis.

gtō huiꝰ oīs / dtō huic oī / actō hūc ⁊ hāc oēm ⁊ hoc oīne / vcō o oīs et o oīne / abltō ab hoc et ab hac ⁊ ab hoc omni
In plāli ntō hi et he omnes et hec oia / gtō hoꝝ et harū et hoꝝ oīm / dtō his oībus / actō hos et has oēs vel oēis et hec oia. vcō o oēs ⁊ o oia ablō ab his oībus. ¶ How knowe ye the fourth declenson of nownes? For the genytyue case synguler / the nominatyue / the accusatyue and the vocatyue plurell ende in us / the datyue synguler in ui / the accusatyue in um / ꝯ vocatyue shall be lyke the nominatyue / the ablatyue in u / the genytyue plurell in uum / the datyue ⁊ ꝯ ablatyue in ibus. But these nownes in these verses folowynge make in ubus. Fourth declēson.

Plurali ternis et sextis dant ubus artus
Portus acus questus tribꝰ et lacus et specus arcus
Parcus adde vetuꝯ specu quercus quoꝯ ficus.

¶ Ntō hec manus / gtō huiꝰ manus / dtō huic manui / actō hāc manū / vcō o manus / ablatiuo ab hac manu. In plāli ntō he manus / gtō harū manuū / dto his manibus / actō has manꝰ / vcō o manus / ablatiuo ab his manibus. Manus.

¶ Ntō hoc cornu / gtō huius cornu / dtō huic cornu / actō hoc cornu / vocatiuo o cornu / ablatiuo ad hoc cornu. In plurali ntō hec cornua / gtō horū cornuum / dtō his cornibus / actō hec cornua / vocatiuo o cornua / abltō ab his cornibus. Cornu.

¶ How knowe ye the fyfth declenson of nownes? For the nominatyue and the vocatyue synguler / the nominatyue / the accusatyue / ⁊ the vocatyue plurell ende in es / the genytyue and the datyue case synguler in ei / the accusatyue in em / the ablatyue in e / the genitiue plurell in erum / the datyue and the ablatyue in ebus. All nownes of the fyfth declenson lacke the genytyue / the datyue / and the ablatyue case plurell / except these verses folowynge. Fyfth declenson.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis ſixtiſq; genitiſq;
Plurali: nili maneries facieſq; dies res
Progenies acies ſpecies ſic meridieſq;.

Meridies. ¶ Ntō hic meridies / gtō huiꝰ ei / dtō huic ei / actō hunc em / vctō o es / ablō ab hoc e. In plurali ntō hi es / gtō horū erū / dtō his ebus / actō hos es / vctō o es / ablō ab his ebus.

Res. ¶ Ntō hec res / gtō huius rei / dtō huic rei / actō hanc rem / vctō o res / ablō ab hac re. In plāli ntō he res / genitiuo harū rerū / datiuo his rebus / actō has res / vocatiuo o res / ablatiuo ab his rebus.

HOw knowe ye a pronowne? For he is a parte of reason put for a nowne / and betokeneth no certayne thynge of hymſelfe / but by ỹ waye of shewynge or reherſynge. ¶ How many pronownes be there? xb. Whiche. xb? Ego tu ſui ille ipſe iſte hic is: meus tuus ſuus noſter veſter noſtras and veſtras. To theſe may be added certayne compounes: as iſtic idem and hicine. Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue caſe / except tu / meus / noſter / and noſtras.

Deficiunt quinto caſu pronomina cuncta.
Tu meus et noſter cum noſtras excipiuntur.

¶ How many thynges longe vnto a pronowne? bi. as to a nowne: fourme / fygure / gendre / nombre / perſone / & caſe.

fourmes. ¶ How many fourmes of pronownes be there? ij. the primatyue & the derſuatyue.

Prymatyue. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne primatyue? For he is not fourmed of an other worde: as ego tu ſui. ¶ How many pronownes primatyues be there? viij. Ego tu ſui ille ipſe iſte hic & is. Of ỹ whiche. viij. Ego & tu be onely demōſtratyues ſui onely a relatyue / the other be ſometyme demonſtratyues & ſometyme relatyues.

Demonſtratyue ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne demonſtratyue? For by ỹ is ſomwhat ſhewed

not spoken of before. And euery pronowne demonstratyue shall be suche gendre & nombre / as the thynge is that is shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne relatyue? For by hym is somwhat rehersed that was spoken of before. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne deryuatyue? For he is fourmed of his primatyue: as meus of ego: noster of nos. ¶ How many pronownes deriuatyues be there? vij. meus tuus suus noster vester nr̃as et vestras. Of the whiche. vij. all may be called demonstratyues / excepte suus sua suũ / that is alwaye a relatyue. In euery nowne & pronowne possessyue is vnderstande the genityue case of his primatyue / to whome the adiectyue and ẏ relatyue may be referred. ¶ How many fygures of pronownes be there? ij. the symple as is. the compounde as idem. ¶ How many gendres of pronownes be there? v. the masculyne as hic. the femynyne as hec. the neutre as hoc. the comyn of two as hic et hec nostras. the comyn of thre as ego tu sui. ¶ How many declensons of pronownes be there? iiij. The fyrst / the second / the thyrde / & the fourth. ¶ How knowe ye ẏ fyrst declenson of ꝓnownes? For the genityue & the dacyue case singuler endeth in i. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenson? Thre. Ego tu sui. ¶ Ntõ ego / gtõ mei / datiuo mihi / actõ me / vctõ caret ablatiuo me. In plurali ntõ nos / gtõ nostrũ vel nostri / datiuo nobis / actõ nos / vacatiuo caret / ablatiuo nobis. ¶ Naminatiuo tu / gtõ tui / dtõ tibi / accusatiuo te / vocatiuo o tu / ablatiuo te. In plurali nominatiuo vos / genitiuo vestrum vel vestri / datiuo vobis / accusatyuo vos / vctõ o vos / abltõ vobis. ¶ Nominatiuo caret / genitiuo sui / dtõ sibi / actõ se / vctõ caret / abltõ se. In plurali ntõ caret / gtõ sui / datiuo sibi / actõ se / vctõ caret / ablatiuo se. ¶ How knowe ye the seconde declenson of pro-

Relatyue

Deryuatyue.

Fygures

Gendres.

Declẽson.

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

nownes: For the genityue case synguler endeth in ius or in us/the datyue in i or in c. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenson: v. Ille/ipse/iste/hic/ & is/and these. viij. nownes with theyr compoundes/vnus/totus/solus/vllus/alter/alius/quis/ & vter. Of the whiche. viij. nownes/vnus/totus/and solus onely haue the vocatyue case. Versus.

Pone vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus.
Sed non in reliquis quorũ genitiuus in ius.

Ille. ¶ Ntõ ille illa illud/gtõ illius/dtõ illi/actõ illum illam illud/vctõ caret/abltõ illo illa illo. In pl̃ali ntõ illi ille illa/gtõ illoꝝ illarũ illorũ/dtõ illis/actõ illos illas illa/vctõ caret/abltõ illis. ¶ Ipse ipsa ipsum/and iste ista istud be lykewyse declyned.

	hic			hunc
	hec gtõ hui⁹. dtõ huic. actõ			hanc vctõ caret.
	hoc			hoc
	hoc		hi	horũ
Abltõ	hac	In pl̃ali ntõ	he gtõ	harũ dtõ his
	hoc		hec	horũ
	hos			
Actõ	has vctõ caret. abltõ his.			
	hec			

Is. ¶ Ntõ is ea id/gtõ eius/dtõ ei/actõ eum eam id/vctõ caret/abltõ eo ea eo. In pl̃ali ntõ ij ee ea/gtõ eoꝝ earũ eorum/dtõ ijs/actõ eos eas ea/vctõ caret/abltõ ijs vel eis. ¶ Ntõ vnus vna vnum/gtõ vnius/dtõ vni/actõ vnum vnam vnum/vcto vne vna vnũ/abltõ vno vna vno. In plurali ntõ vni vne vna/gtõ vnorum vnarum vnorũ/datiuo vnis/actõ vnos vnas vna/actõ vni vne vna/abltõ vnis. This nowne vnus is not vsed in the

Vnus.

plurell nombre / but whan he is ioyned with a nowne that lyketh the synguler nombre. Totus and solus be lyke wyse declyned. Also vllus alla vllum / alter altera alterum / alius alia aliud / and vter vtra vtrum / be lyke wyse declyned: saue that they lacke the vocatyue case.

¶ Ntō quis qui que quod vel quid / gtō cuius / dtō cui actō quem quā quod vel quid / vctō caret / ablatō quo vel qui qua vel qui quo vel qui. In plurali ntō qui que que gtō quorū quarū quorū / dtō quis vel quibus / actō quos quas que / vctō caret ablatiuo quis vel quibus. ¶ How knowe ye the thyrde declenson of pronownes? For the genityue case synguler endeth in i / in e / and in i / the datyue in o / in e / and in o. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenson? v. meus tuus suus noster and vester: Quis.

¶ Ntō meus mea meū / gtō mei mee mei / dtō meo mee meo / actō meū meā meū / vctō mi mea meū / ablatō meo mea meo. In plurali ntō mei e a / gtō meorū arū orū / dtō meis / actō meos meas mea / vctō mei e a / ablatiuo. eis. Meus.

¶ Ntō noster a um / gtō i e i / dtō o e o / actō um am um / vctō noster a um / ablatō nostro stra stro. &c. ¶ Tuus suus and vester be declyned lyke wyse / saue that they lacke the vocatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye that fourth declenson of pronownes? For the genityue case synguler endeth in atis / the datyue in ati. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenson? iij. nostras and vestras / and this nowne cuias. ¶ Ntō hic et hec nostras et hec strate / gtō huius stratis / dtō huic strati / actō hunc et hanc nostratē et hoc nostrate / vctō o nostras / et o ate / ablatō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc nostrati. In plurali ntō hi et he tes & hec tia / gtō horū & harū & horū tium / dtō his tibus / actō hos et has tes & hec tia / vctō o tes e atia / ablatiuo ab his stratib⁹ Nostras.

Lyke wyse be vestras and cuias declyned / saue that they lacke the vocatyue case Vestras. Cuias.

How knowe ye a verbe? For he is declyned with mode and tens/without case & artycle/ & betokeneth to do/or to suffre/or to be. ¶ How many maner of verbes be there? ij. a verbe personall / & a verbe impsonall. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe personall? For he hath nombre & persone/& a nominatyue case. ¶ How many thynges longe to a verbe personall? viij. gendre / mode tens/coniugacyon/fygure/fourme/nombre/& persone ¶ How many gendres of v̄bes psonalles be there? v. a v̄be actyue/a v̄be passyue/neutre/comyn/& deponent. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe actyue? For he endeth in o/& by puttynge to r maketh a passyue / outtake facio and his compoundes that kepeth a in composicyon / & may gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge/ excepte inuideo/interdico/ w̄ fewe other. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe passyue? For he betokeneth to suffre/and endeth in r / and by puttynge awayer / he turneth to his actyue: as amor amo. These be the sygnes of a verbe passyue: am/art/is/was/ were/or be. ¶ A verbe passyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyue case w̄ a preposycyon of ẏ doer/or somtyme a datyue / & before hym a noīatyue case of the sufferer/excepte ẏ infinityue, mode let it. ¶ How knowe ye a v̄be neutre? For he endeth in o/& may not take r vpon o: as disco studio / nor gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge after hym. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe comyn? For he hath the letter of the passyue/& the signyfycacyon of ẏ actyue & the passyue bothe: as largior to graunte/or to be graunted ¶ These be verbes comyn in these verses folowynge.

Largior experior veneror moror osculor hortor
Criminor amplector interpretor hospitor adde.

¶ How knowe ye a verbe deponent? For he hath the letter of the passyue/& betokeneth to do: as loquor/eris

Uerbe psonall.

Gendres.

Actyue.
Calefacio.
Calefio.
Conficio.
Conficior.

A v̄be passyue

A v̄be neutre.

Comyn.

Deponent.

to speke. except nascor irascor tristor / & stomachor with certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there? vi. the indicatyue / the imperatyue / the optatyue / the potencyall / the coniunctyue / and the infynytyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye ẏ indicatyue mode? For he sheweth or asketh a reason soth or fals. And to this mode wyll serue these latyn wordes. quanq̃ etsi tametsi. Also wordes in cũq̃: as q̃cũq̃ / & voyces gemynate put infinitly: as quisq̃s / the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the coniunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the imperatyue mode? For he byddeth or cõmaundeth. ¶ How knowe ye ẏ optatyue mode? For he wylleth or desyreth / & these wordes lette / wolde god / I pray god / w̃ other wordes of wesshynge be the sygnes of the optatyue mode. Also these latyn wordes: osi / vtinam / o / vt / & si / put for vtinã wyll serue to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the potencyall mode? For he hathe the sygnyfycacyon of one of these verbes possum / volo or debeo / and the infynytyue mode of the verbe that he cometh of. And his sygnes in englysshe be these: may / can / myght / wolde / sholde / or ought / with other lyke / and he is fourmed in all tenses lyke the voyce? of the optatyue mode / saue it that is ẏ voyce of the preterplusperfectens / in hym is also the voyce of ẏ preterperfectens / & he is put somtyme with the sygnes of the optatyue mode / and somtyme with the sygnes of the coniunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the coniunctyue mode? For he ioyneth a verbe to hym or hymselfe to an other. And the wordes in these verses folowynge wyll serue to the coniũctiue mode / and many of them somtymes to the indicatyue mode.

Sumunt passiue nõnũq̃ & participia p̃teriti tẽporis deponentiũ: vt ortus natus.

Abusiue ponũtur aliq̃n i hoc modo voces p̃teriti p̃fecti futuri cõiũctiui.

Anteq̃ vt postq̃ nisi quin q̃uis vbi donec
An si cum dubitant / quasi / quum / aclicq̃ priusq̃
Hec coniunctiuos poscunt licet adde quousq̃

¶ How knowe ye the infynytyue mode? For to before a verbe is the sygne of the infynytyue mode. And also whan two verbes come togyder w̄ a relatyue or a conīūcyon the latter shall be put in the infynytyue mode.

¶ The infinityue mode hath neyther nombre nor persone/nor nominatyue case/but comynly an accusatyue case before him expressed or vnderstande.

Tenses. ¶ How many tenses be there? v. the presentens/the preterimperfectens/the preterpfectens/the preterplusperfectēs/and the futurtens.

Presentens. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ presentens? For he betokeneth ỹ tyme ỹ is now/as I loue.

Preterimperfectens. ¶ How knowe ye the preterimperfectens? For he speketh of the tyme that is past without ony of these sygnes haue or had/as I loued or dyd loue.

Preterpfectēs. ¶ How knowe ye the preterperfectens? For he speketh of the tyme that is past/with this sygne haue/hast/or hath: as I haue loued/ỹ hast loued/he hath loued.

¶ The preterperfectens is vsed oftentymes for the preterimperfectens/bothe in latyn makynge/& in construccyon.

Preterplusperfectens. ¶ How knowe ye the preterplusperfectēs? For he speketh of the tyme ỹ is past/w̄ this sygne had/or haddest: as I had loued/ỹ haddest loued.

futurtēs ¶ How knowe ye the futurtens? For he speketh of the tyme that is to come comenly w̄ this sygne shall or wyll: as I shall loue/I wyll loue/thou shalt loue or wylte loue.

Fyrst cōiugacyon. ¶ How many coniugacyons be there. iiij. the fyrste/the seconde/the thyrde/the fourth.

¶ How knowe ye a verbe of the fyrst coniugacyon? For in decly nynge he hath a longe before the re in the actyue voyce or before ris in the passyue voyce/as amare amaris: except dare/circundare/venundare/pessundare/satisdare. the whiche haue a shorte.

Seconde cōiugacyō ¶ How of the second cōiugacyon? For in declynynge he hath e longe before the re in ỹ actyue voyce/& before ris in ỹ passyue voyce: as.

docere doceris. ¶ How of the thyrde coniugacyon? For in declyuynge he hath e shorte before the re in the actyue voyce or before ris in the passyue voyce: as legere legeris. ¶ How of the fourth coniugacyon? For in declynynge he hath i longe before the re in the actyue voyce and before ris in the passyue voyce/ as audire audieris ¶ How many fygures of verbes be there? iij. the symple as taceo. the cōpoūde/ as cōticeo. the decōpoūde/ as conticesco. ¶ How many fourmes of verbes be there? two. the prymatyue/ as lego. the deriuatyue as lectito ¶ How many nōbres of verbes be there? ij. ẏ synguler as lego. the plurell as legimus. ¶ How many ꝑsones of verbes be there? iij. ẏ fyrst as lego legim⁹. ẏ seconde as legꝫ legitꝫ. the thyrde as legit legunt. Amo as aui amare: amādi/ do/ dū. a matū tu/ amas atur⁹ (to loue) Doceo doces docui docere: docēdi do dū doctū doctu/ docens doctur⁹ (to teche) Lego gis gi gere: legēdi do dū: lectū ctu/ legens lectur⁹ (to rede) Audio is iui audire/ audiendi do dū: auditū tu/ audiens auditur⁹ (to here)

Thyrde ꝯiugacyō

Fourth ꝯiugacyō

Fygures

Amo/as/at/	I loue	amamus atis ant.	Indicatiuo mō tēpore pñti
Doceo/ces/cet	I teche.	In pl'ali docemus cetis cent.	
Lego/gis/git.	I rode	legimus gitis gunt.	
Audio/is/it.	I here	audim⁹ ditis diunt.	

Amabam	I loued or dyd loue.	
Docebam		
Legebam	bas bat. In plurali bamus batis bant.	Ptō imperfecto
Audiebam		

Amaui	I haue loued.	
Docui		
Legi	isti it. In plurali imus istis erūt vel ere.	Ptō perfecto.
Audiui		

Amaueram ¶ I had loued.
Ptō plus q̄ꝑfecto Docueram
Legeram ras rat. In plurali ramus ratis rant.
Audiueram

Amabo ¶ I shall loue/or I wyll loue.
Docebo bis bit. In plurali bimus bitis bunt.
Futuro. Legam es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
Audiam
Loue ẏ. let hẏ loue. let vs loue. loue you. let them loue.
Impatiuo mō tēpore pñti Ama/et amemus amate ament.
Doce/at doceamus docete doceant.
Lege/at In pl̄ali legamus legite legant.
Audi/at audiamus audite audiant.
¶ Let vs loue. loue you. let them loue.
Amato (Loue ẏ or he emus tote āto vel antote.
Futuro. Doceto here after) team⁹ tote cento vel cētote.
Legito tu vel ille. In pl̄ali gam⁹ tote gūto vel gūtote.
Audito amus tote diunto vel tote.

Optatiuo mō tēpore pñti vtinam. Amarem ¶ Wolde to god I loued.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. In plurali vtinā remus retis rent.
Audirem
¶ Caret preterito imperfecto. Quidam tamen volunt presentis esse ꝛ preteriti imperfecti.
Ptō ꝑfecto cum. Amauerim ¶ I praye god I haue loued
Docuerim
Legerim ris rit. In plurali vtinā rimus ritis rint.
Audiuerim

Ptō plus q̄ꝑfecto vtinam. Amauissem ¶ Wolde to god I had loued.
Ducuissem
Legissem ses set. In plurali vtinā semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

Amem (let me loue) ames (loue thou) amet (let hym loue) In plurali vtinã amemus (let vs loue) ametis) loue ye) ament (let them loue)

Futuro. Doceam
vtinam Legam as at. In plurali vtinã amus atis ant.
Audiam

Potẽtiali Amarem I wolde/sholde/or ought to loue
mõ tpe p̃- Docerem
lenti. Legerem res ret. In plurali remus retis rent
Audirem

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto.

Pto pfe- Amauissem I wolde/sholde/or ought to haue loued.
cto. Docuissem
Legissem ses set. In plurali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

Pto plus- Amauissem I had be loued.
pfecto. Docuissem
Legisseem ses set. In plurali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

¶ I may loue or can loue.

Futuro. Amem es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
Docea .
Lega .
Audiam as at. In plurali amus atis ant.

¶ Whan I loue.

Contiũcti- Amem es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
uo mõ tẽ- Doceam
pore pñti Legam as at. In pluralicõ amus atis ant.
cum Audiam

Ptō imp̄fecto cum	Amarem Docerem Legerem Audirem	¶ whan I loued or dyd loue. res ret. In plurali cū remus retis rent.
Ptō p̄fecto cum.	Amauerim Docuerim Legerim Audiuerim	¶ whan I haue loued. ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
Ptō plusq̄ p̄fecto cum	Amauissem Docuissem Legissem Audiuissem	¶ whan I had loued. ses set. In plurali cū semus setis sent.
Futuro cum	Amaue- Docue- Lege- Audiue-	¶ whan I shall loue. ro ris rit. In plurali cū rimus ritis rint
Infinitiuo mō tēpore p̄nt;	Amare (to loue) Docere Ptō p̄fecto & Legere plusq̄ p̄fecto. Audire	amauisse (to haue or had loued) docuisse legisse audiuisse
Futuro.	Amaturū (to loue) Docturū esse Gerūdia vel Lecturū participalia Auditurū v̄ba sūt hec	amā (to loue or of louyng) docen- legen- di do dum. audien-
Supina.	Amatum to loue Doctum to teche Lectum to rede Auditum to here	amatu to be loued doctu to be taught lectu lo be redde auditu to be herde

Duo partici-
pia veniũt ab
hoc verbo alterũ
presentis: vt

Amans	Louynge.	Amaturus	(to loue/or a-
Docens	Alterũ prioris	Docturus	bout to loue)
Legens	futuri: vt	Lecturus	
Audiens		Auditurus.	

Amor/aris/atus/sum/ari/amatus/amandus.
Doceor/eris/doctus sum/doceri/doctus/docendus.
Legor/legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus/legendus/
Audior/diris/ditus sum/audiri/auditus/audiendus.

Indicati
uo mõ tẽ-
pore pñti

Amor	aris vel are (I am loued)
Docor	
Legor	eris vel ere etur. In plurali mur mini tur.
Audior	

Ptõ imp-
fecto

Ama-	I was loued.
Doce-	
Lege-	bar baris vel bare bat. In plali bamur bami
Audie-	(ni bantur.

(I haue be loued / thou hast be loued / he hath be loued)

Ptõ per-
fecto.

Amatus	
Doctus	sum vel fui / tu es vel fuisti / tu est vel fuit.
Lectus	In plurali ti sumus vel fuimus / ti estis vel
Auditus	fuistis / ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere

Ptõ plus-
qñpfecto

Amatus	I haue be loued.
Doctus	eram vel fueram / tus eras vel fueras / tus erat
Lectus	vel fuerat. In plurali ti eramus vel fueramus
Auditus	ti eratis vel fueratis / ti erant vel fuerant

Futuro.

Amabor	I shall be loued / or wyll be loued.
Docebor	beris vel bere bitur. In plurali bimur bimi-
Legar	(ni buntur.
Audiar	eris vel ere etur. In plali emur emini entur.

¶Be thou loued (let hym be loued / let vs be loued / be ye loued / let them be loued.

Impatiuo mõ tẽpoze pñti

Amare / ametur. emur amini entur.
Docere / doceatur. In plurali amur cemini ceantur.
Legere / legatur. gamur gimini gantur.
Audire / audiatur. diamur dimini antur.

¶Be ỹ oz he loued here after. let vs / be you / let them.

Futuro.

Amatoz emur aminoz antoz
Docetoz tu vel ille. In plurali amur ceminoz centoz
Legitoz amur iminoz guntoz.
Auditoz amur iminoz untur.

Optatiuo mõ tẽpoze pñti vtinam.

Ama- ¶Wolde god I were loued.
Doce-
Lege- rer reris vel rere rek. In plali vtinã remur re-
Audi- (mini rentur.

¶Caret pzeterito imperfecto.

Ptõ ypfecto vtinã.

Amatus ¶I pzaye god I haue beloued.
Doctus sim vel fuerim / tus sis vel fueris / tus sit vel
Lectus fuerit. In plurali vtinam ti simus vel fueri-
Auditus mus / ti sitis vel fueritis / ti sint vel fuerint /

Ptõ plusq̃ypfecto vtinam.

Amatus ¶I wolde god I had be loued.
Doctus essem vel fuissem / tꝰ esses vel fuisses / tꝰ esset
Lectus vel fuisset. In plali vtinã ti essemꝰ vel fuisse-
Auditus mus / ti ẽ etis vel fuissetis / ti ẽent vel fuissent.

Futuro. vtinam.

Amer (let me be loued) meris vel mere (be thou loued) metur (let hym be loued) In plali vtinã amemur (let vs be loued) mini (be ye loued) entur (let them be loued)

Docear
Legar aris vel are aẽ. In plali vti. amur amini anẽ.
Audiar

Potētiali mō tpe p̄senti.	Ama- Doce- Lege- Audi-	¶ I wolde/sholde/or ought to be loued. rer reris vel rere ret̄. In pl̄ali remur reminirentur.
		¶ Caret preterito imperfecto.
Ptō perfecto.	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	I wolde/sholde/or ought to haue be loued. essem vel fuissem/tus esses vel fuisses/t⁹ esset vel fuisset. In plurali ti essem⁹ vel fuissemus ti essetis vel fuissetis/ti essent vel fuissent.
Ptō plusq̄ ꝑfecto	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	¶ I haue be loued. essem vel fuissē/tus esses vel fuisses/tus esset vel fuisset. In pl̄ali ti essem⁹ vel fuissemus/ti essetis vel fuissetis/ti essent vel fuissent.
		¶ I may or can be loued.
Futuro.	Amer Docear Legar Audiar	eris vel ere etur. In pl̄ali emur emini entur. aris vel are atur. In pl̄ali amur amini ant̄.
		¶ Whan I am loued.
Coniūctiuo mō tēpore p̄nti cum	Amer Docear Legar Audiar	eris vel ere etur. In pl̄ali cū emur emini ent̄. aris vel are at̄. In pl̄ali cū amur amini ant̄.
Ptō imꝑfecto cum	Ama- Doce- Lege- Audi-	¶ Whan I was loued. rer reris vel rere ret̄. In plurali cū remur remini rentur.
Ptō ꝑfecto cum.	Amatus Ductus Lectus Auditus	¶ Whan I haue be loued. sim vel fuerim/tus sis vel fueris/tus sit/vel fuerit. In plurali cū ti simus vel fuerimus/si sitis vel fueritis/ti sint vel fuerint.

	Amatus	¶ Whan I had be loued.
Ptō plus-	Doctus	essem vel fuissē/tus esses vl' fuisses/tus esset
q̄ꝑfecto	Lectus	vel fuisset. In pl'ali ti essem⁹ vel fuissemus/
cum	Auditus	ti essetis vel fuissetis/ti essent vel fuissent.

	Amatus	¶ Whan I shall be loued.
Futuro	Doctus	ero vl' fuero/tus erit vel fueris/tus erit vel
cum	Lectus	fuerit. In plurali cū ti erim⁹ vel fuerimus/
	Auditus	ti eritis vel fueritis/ti erint vel fuerint.

	Amari	to be loued	amatū (to haue or had be loued)
Indicati-	Doceri	Ptō perfe-	doctum
uo mō tē-	Legi	cto ⁊ plusq̄	lectum esse/vel tum fuisse.
pore pñti	Audiri	perfecto.	auditum.

¶ Futuro amatū iri/vel amandū esse (to be loued)

Duo partici- pia veniūt ab hoc ꝟbo passi- uo alterū p̄te- riti: vt

Amatus	I loued.	Amandus (to be loued)
Doctus	Alterū prioris	Docendus
Lectus	Futuri. vt	Legendus
Auditus		Audiendus

Fourmynge of tenses.

Of the preterperfectens of the indicatyue mode be viij. tenses fourmed. The preterplusperfectēs of the same mode/by chaūgynge i in to e shorte ⁊ puttyng to ram: as amaui amauerā. The preterꝑfectens of the optatyue mode/⁊ the cōiunctyue mode/by chaūgynge i in to e shorte ⁊ puttynge to rim: as amaui amauerim. The futurtens of ẏ coniūctyue mode/by chaungynge i in to e shorte ⁊ puttynge to ro: as amaui amauero. The preterplusꝑfectēs of ẏ optatyue mode/of ẏ potencyall mode ⁊ of the coniūctyue mode/by puttynge to s ⁊ sem as amaui amauissem. The preterperfectens of the infinytyue mode by puttynge to s and se: as amaui ama-

uisse. ¶How many concordes of grāmer be there? iii. The fyrst bytwene the nominatyue case and the verbe The seconde bytwene the adiectyue & the substantyue. The thyrde bytwene the relatyue and the antecedent. ¶The nominatyue case and the verbe must accorde in nombre & persone. ¶The adiectyue must accorde with his substantyue in case gendre & nombre. But nownes partityues/distributyues/cōparatyues or suplatiues degrees/and other lyke put partityuely shall accord in gendre w̄ the genityue case/or the other case ꝑ foloweth and is gouerned of hym. ¶The relatyue shall accorde with his antecedent in gendre nombre and persone.

Cōcordes of grammer.

HOw knowe ye a participle? For he is a parte of reason declyned with case/and taketh parte of a nowne/& parte of a verbe. What taketh he of a nowne? case/gendre & nōbre. What of a v̄be? tens/significacyō & fygure. ¶How many thynges longe to a participle? vi. Gendre/case/tens/significacyon/nombre & fygure.

A partycyple.

¶How many gendres of participles be there? iii. the masculyne as amat⁹. the femynyne as amata. the neutre as a matū. ꝑ comyn of. iii. as hic et hec et hoc amās.

Gendres.

¶How many cases of participles be there? vi. as be of nownes. ¶How many tenses of participles be there? iiii. a participle of the presentens/a participle of ꝑ pretertens/a participle of the fyrst future/& an other of ꝑ latter future. ¶How knowe ye a participle of the presentens? For his englysche endeth in ynge/as louynge & his latyn endeth in ans or in ens: as amans docens.

Cases. Tenses.

Presentens.

¶Of whome is ꝑ participle of ꝑ presentēs fourmed? Of the fyrst persone synguler nombre of ꝑ pretertimperfectens of ꝑ indicatyue mode/by chaūgynge ꝑ last syllable in to n & s: as amabā amans/loq̄bar loquēs/poterā potens: outtake presens absens/& iens of ibā/quiēs of q̄bā/with theyr cōpoūdes: ꝑ make theyr gerūdyues

in eundi eũdo eundũ. And the genitiue case singuler of the participle of the presentens in eũtis: except ambio that maketh ambiendi & ambientis/ ¶How knowe ye a participle of ỹ fyrst futurtens? For he betokeneth to do/or aboute to do/ & his latyn endeth in rus/ as lecturus (to rede/or about to rede) outtoke the participle of the fyrst futurtens ỹ cometh of the verbes neutre passyues/ & of sum es fui/ With certayne of his cõpoũdes. ¶Of whome is he fourmed? Of the latter suppyne by puttyng to rus/ as lectu lecturus. outtake nasciturus of nascor. ignosciturus of ignosco. Also futurus of sum es fui. ¶How knowe ye a participle of ỹ pretertens? For his englysshe endeth in d to r: as loued taught/ slayne: & his latyn endeth in tus sus xus or uus/ as amatus visus nexus mortu⁹. ¶Of whome is he fourmed? Of the latter suppyne by puttynge to s/ as doctu doctus. outtake mortuus of morior. ¶How knowe ye the participle of ỹ latter futurtens? For he betokeneth to suffre lyke the infinitiue mode of ỹ passyue voyce: & his latyn endeth in dus/ as amãd⁹ (to be loued) ¶Of whome is he fourmed? Of ỹ genitiue case synguler of the participle of ỹ presentens/ by chaũgynge tis in to dus/ as amantis amãdus. ¶Of a v̄be actyue & a v̄be neutre that hath the suppyne come. ij. participles: one of the presentens/ & another of the fyrst futurtens/ as amãs amatur⁹/ currẽs curstur⁹. But of suche as lacke the suppynes cometh but onely ỹ participle of ỹ presentens: as of timeo cometh onely timens. ¶Of a verbe passyue come two participles/ one of the pretertens/ & another of ỹ last futurtens/ as amat⁹ amãdus. But of suche passyues whose actyues lacke ỹ suppynes cometh onely the partycyple of the last futurtens/ as of timeo cometh onely timendus. ¶Of a verbe deponent/ yf he haue the suppynes cometh thre participles: one of the

Of ỹ pretertens.

Of ỹ latter futurtens.

presentens / an other of the pretertens / and an other of the fyrst futurtens / as of loquor cometh loquens locutus locuturus. Of a verbe comyn come foure partycyples: one of the presentens / & an other of ẏ pretertens / an other of the fyrst futurtens / & an other of ẏ latter futurtens: as of largior cometh largiens largu⁹ largiturus largiãdus. ¶ How many nombres of particyples be there? ij. ẏ synguler as amãs / ẏ plurell as amãtes. Nombres.

¶ How many fygures of particyples be there? ij. the symple as legẽs: the cõpoũde as ꝑlegens. Fygures.

¶ Ntõ hic et hec et hoc amans / gtõ hui⁹ tis / dtõ huic ti / actõ hunc et hãc tẽ et hoc amãs / vctõ o amãs / abltõ ab hoc & ab hac et ab hoc te. In pl̃ali ntõ hi et he tes et hec tia / gtõ hoꝝ et harũ et horũ tiũ / dtõ his tibus / actõ hos & has tes et hec tia / vctõ o tes et o tia / abltõ ab his amãtib⁹. ¶ Ntõ amaturus a um / gtõ ri re ri / dtõ ro re ro / actõ rũ rã rũ / vctõ re ra rũ / abltõ re ra ro. In plurali ntõ ri re ra / gtõ rorũ rarũ rorũ / datiuo ris / actõ ros ras ra / vctõ ri re ra abltõ ris. ¶ Ntõ amatus a um / and amandus a um / be lyke wyse declyned. ¶ How many maner of wyse maye the voyce of the partycyple be chaunged in to a nowne? iiij. maner wyse. the fyrst whan he is cõstrued with an other case than ẏ verbe that he cometh of / as doctus grammatice. the seconde by compolicyon / as doctus indoctus. the thyrde by comparyson / as doctus doctior doctissimus. the fourth whan he signifyeth no tyme / as amandus. id est amari dignus.

Istiusmodi ablatiui nõ exeũt in i nisi neutri gr̃a & sic (vt sentit Seruiꝰ) i secũdã editionẽ Donati.

How knowe ye an aduerbe? For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned that is ioyned to verbes particyples gerundyues & supynes to declare & fulfyll the significacyon of them. ¶ How many thynges longe to an aduerbe? iiij. Significacyon / comparyson / fourme / and fygure. Significationes aduerbioꝝ que sunt? aut sunt aduerbia loci / aut temporis / aut numeri & cetera.

Inuenit interdũ etiã noi adiectiuo iũctum Salustius. Duos maxime impigros delegit.

Interdum sibi ipsi. Idẽ. Parũ honeste pudicitiam habuere.

Que sunt aduerbia loci? hic illic istic hac quo qua vbi inde foras intro foris obuiã. ¶These. vi. aduerbes be interrogatyues of places. quo (whyder) qua (whiche waye) vnde (fro whens) vbi (where) quorsũ (whyderward) quouisq; (how ferre) ¶Que sũt aduerbia tpis? hodie nũc nuper heri cras aliqñ olim tũc quum dũ tam semper mane modo vesperi tantisper aliquantisper interdum. Que numeri? semel bis ter quater nonies decies vicies millies. Que ordinis? inde deinde deinceps denicq; demum postea preterea primum primo secundo vicissim quod et seperandi est, Que negãdi? haud necq; nõ minime neutiq; nequaq;. Que affirmãdi? etiã q̃dni pfecto quippe certe scilicet. Que optandi? vtinã osi vt o etsi pro vtinã. Que cõcedendi? licet esto. Que adulãdi? sodes amabo. Que iurandi? pol mecastor me hercle me diufidius. Que demonstandi? en ecce eccũ eccam. Que interrogãdi? cur quare quãobrẽ. Que dubitãdi? euentus? sunt que interdũ cõfundũtur: vt quid qui vtrũ nũ nõ nũquid. Que dubitãdi? forsan forsitan fortassis fortasse. Que prohibendi? ne. Que euẽtus? forte fortuitu. Que similitudinis? quasi ceu tãq; vt velut veluti sic sicut sicuti put pinde acsi. Que vocãdi? vt heus eheudũ. Que respondendi? heu. Que cõgregãdi? simul vna pariter cõmuniter. Que eligẽdi? potius imo. Que hortandi? eya age agite. Que seperandi? seorsũ viritim vtriq; sigillatim semote paulatim sensim. Que qualitatis? bene pulchre fortiter oĩno care viliter misere morose perperam expedite. Que quantitatis? multũ plus minus parũ satis nimium nimis valde. Que cõparandi? tam et q̃ magis maxime. ¶Grad9 cõparationis sunt tres? positiuus / cõparatiuus et superlatiuus. Que sunt aduerbia positiui grad9? docte pulchre fortiter / et similia. Que cõparatiui? doctius pulchrius fortius. Que superlatiui? doctissime pulcherime fortissime. ¶Many ad?

uerbes / coniuncteyons and interiecteyons be of dyuers ſignificateyons / and therfore they may be dyuerſly named / as vbi may be an aduerbe of place & of tyme / at a coniũcteyon copulatyue aduerſatyue and diminutyue. ¶ How many fourmes of aduerbes be there? Two. the primatyue as clam. the deriuatyue as clãculũ. ¶ How many fygures be there? iij. the ſymple as diu. the compoũde as iterdiu. the decõpoũde as ipſudẽter. ¶ With how many caſes may an aduerbe be cõſtrued? w all caſes. With a noiatyue / as en priamus. With a genityue caſe / as vbiq; locorũ. w a datyue / as ꝓpius vbi. With an accuſatyue caſe / as proxime hiſpaniam. With a vocatyue / as heus puer. w an ablatyue / as ꝓculdubio.

How knowe ye a coniuncteyon? For he is a parte of reaſen vndeclyned that ioyneth wordes or ſentences togyder. ¶ How many thynges longe to a coniuncteyon? thre. power / fygure / & ordre. ¶ How many powers of coniũcteyons be there? copulatyues / diſiunctyues and interrogatyues / With other ẏ folowe. Que ſunt copulatiue coniũctyues? et q; atq; at ac aſt quoq;. Que ſunt diſiũctiue? aut ve vel ne nec an neq; ſeu ſiue. Que interrogatiue? ne an necne anne nõne. Que expletiue vel completiue? quidẽ equidẽ vero autẽ quoq; ſcilz nimirum profecto. Que aduerſatiue? ſed tamen quãq; quis etſi tametſi etiamſi at vero & ceterũ qñ pro ſed ponunt. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue? ni niſi quin alioquin preterq;. Que diminutiue? ſaltem ne nec at aut et vel pro ſaltẽ. Que cauſales? quia quapropter quoniam quippe eni eteni nã nãq; qñquidẽ ſiquidẽ quatenꝰ vt q; ne neu neue ſi quũ & qñ ſumpta ꝓ quia. Que conditionales? ſi ſim modo dum dũmodo. Que rationales? ergo ideo igitur itaq; proin proinde quocirca propterea idcirco. Que electiue? q; ac et atq; quando ſumuntur pro q;. ¶ How many fygures of coniũcteyons be there?

two. the symple/as at et enim. the compounde/as atq; eteni. ¶ Ordo coniūctionū est triplex. Alie autē prepositiui ordinis sunt/vt at ac ast. Alie autē subiūctiui ordinis/vt q; ne autē quidē quoq; et vero. Alie cōis ordinis/vt ergo idco igit nāq; tamē. ¶ How many wayes may a coniunccyon copulatyue be put bytwene vnlyke cases: iij. maner of wyse. The fyrst whan the wordes that in clude the copulacion haue not one nature of construccyon: vt iste liber est mei et fratris. Cicero fuit clo quens et magni ingenij. The seconde wyse whan he cometh after a worde ỹ may gouerne dyuers cases: vt tu dignus laudis es ⁊ premio. The thyrde whan he is put bytwene two nownes of places whiche must be put in dyuers cases: vt Cice. floruit Rome ⁊ Athenis.

NOw knowe ye a prepolycyon: For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned moost compnly sette before other partes of reason in appolicyon ⁊ in compolicyon. ¶ How many thynges longe to a prepolycyon: two. power to gouerne cale/⁊ fygure. What cale wyll a prepolicyon gouerne: Some an accusatyue/some an ablatyue/and some bothe the accusatyue and the ablatyue. ¶ Que prepositiones regunt actiū: Ad apud ante aduersum aduersus cis citra circū circa cōtra erga extra inter intra ītra iuxta ob pone per ꝓpe ꝓpter scōm post trans vltra supra ꝑter circiter vsq; vsus secus penes. ¶ Que regūt ablīm: A ab abs cū cora clam de e ex pro pre palā sine absq; tenus. ¶ Que vtroq; casus regūt: In sub super et subter. ¶ In sup super ⁊ subter whan they be ioyned with verbes or particyples that betoken mouynge to a place/they gouerne an accusatyue/but ioyned with other vbes they gouerne an ablatyue cale. Thele prepolicyons apud penes secundum absq; sine: with certayne other stande euer in appolycyon. And thele, am di dis re se co con/stande euer in compo;

sicyon. A preposicyon in composicyon oftentymes wyll serue to the same case ẏ he doth in apposycyon. ¶ What doth a preposicyō in cōposicyon? Oftētymes he encreaseth / somtyme he diminyssheth / ⁊ somtyme he chaungeth ẏ significacyon of ẏ wordes ẏ he is cōpoūde with as admiror subrideo dedisco. ¶ Whan two p̄positions come before a casuall worde / the latter p̄posicyon shall gouerne the case: vt veni de vltra mare. ¶ What dyfference is bytwene an aduerbe and a very preposycyon? A very preposycyon in apposycyon maye neuer be put without his casuall worde / and aduerbe may. ¶ How many fygures of preposycyons be there? ij. the symple as versus. the cōpoūde as aduersus. ¶ All preposycyons in apposicyon be put before ẏ wordes that they serue to / outtake versus vsq; ⁊ tenus / whiche comynly be put after the wordes that they serue to. Also cum is put after ẏ ablatyue case in bothe nombres of these thre pronownes ego tu sui / and somtyme after the ablatyue case of this nowne quis qui que quod.

Interdum etiā abundat / vt emori.

How knowe ye an interieccyon? For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned that betokeneth passyon of mānes soule with an vnperfyte voyce of ioye / sorowe / wondre / drede. ⁊c. ¶ How many thynges longe to an interieccyon? One. significacyon onely. ¶ Signifycacyons of interieccyons be dyuerse. Some of Joye / as euax euge ha ha he. Some of sorowe / as heu hei ve. Some of drede / as atat. Some of meruaylyng or wondrȳge / as pape. Some of disdeynȳge or of scornyng / as hui vah. Some of exclamacyon / indignacyon or angre as proh. Some of cursynge / as ve malū / multo malo. All other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What partes of reason may be put as an interieccyon? A nowne by hymselfe / as malum. Somtyme a pronowne and his adiectyue / as me miserum. Somtyme a hole rea-

son bothe in latyn & in englysshe: as proh deū atq; hominū fidē/ ah Jesu mercy/ ha good lord: & suche other. ¶An interiectyon may be cōstrued w̄ all cases/ excepte a genityue & an ablatyue with a noiatyue: as o festus dies hois: w̄ a datyue/ as hei mihi: w̄ an accusatyue/ as heu me miserum: with a vocatyue/ as ah Corydon.

¶Additamenta.

¶Whan I haue of before a ꝓpre name of a cyte/ towne regyon or cōtree/ or ony other place: yf the worde that goth before of betoken not the owner/ I shall comynly take the possessyue of the name of ỳ place/ & not the genityue nor the ablatyue with a preposityon: as Joannes Londonien'is/ nō de Londonijs. Elephāti Arabici potius q̄ Arabie. Pisces marini potiꝰ q̄ maris. Fraga montana potiꝰ q̄ mōtis. But in some appellatyues I may take indyfferently the genytyue case of the name of the place/ or his possessyue/ as prefectꝰ vrbanus vel vrbis/ consuetudo forensis vel fori/ mos patrius vel patrie. ¶All nownes adiectyues of the thyrde declenson whose nominatyue case synguler endeth in er/ or in is and hath the neutre in e: also substātyues in r/ in al/ or in e (excepte sal) make theyr ablatyue case synguler comynly in i. ¶All nownes substātyues & adiectyues of the thyrde declenson/ whose genityue case plurell endeth in um/ make theyr accusatyue plurel in es & in is. ¶Eadē vox varie sumpta potest diuersarū esse partiū orationis. vt hic ꝓnomen est et aduerbiū/ verū nomē et ꝓiunctio. O aduerbiū et iteriectio: & sic de multis alijs.

¶Imprynted at london by Wynkyn de Worde/ in Fletestrete/ at the sygne of the Sonne.